Application
for
United States Letters Patent

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that **Andrew R. Marks et al.**

have invented certain new and useful improvements in

P27 PREVENTS CELLULAR MIGRATION

of which the following is a full, clear and exact description.

P27 PREVENTS CELLULAR MIGRATION

The invention disclosed herein was made with Government support under grant numbers RO1HL56180, RO1A139794, and RO3TW00949 from the National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Accordingly, the U.S. Government has certain rights in this invention.

Background Of The Invention

Throughout this application, various publications are referenced in parentheses by author and year. Full citations for these references may be found at the end of the specification immediately preceding the claims. The disclosures of these publications in their entireties are hereby incorporated by reference into this application to more fully describe the state of the art to which this invention pertains.

Vascular smooth muscle cell (SMC) migration is believed to play a major role in the pathogenesis of many vascular diseases, such as atherosclerosis and restenosis after both percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTCA) and coronary stenting (Schwartz, 1997). In normal blood vessels, the majority of SMC reside in the media or middle coat of the vessel, where they are quiescent and possess a "contractile" phenotype, characterized by the abundance of actin- and myosin-containing filaments. In disease states, SMCs migrate from the media to the intima or inner

coat of the blood vessel. The process of SMC migration in pathological states involves the synthesis of extracellular matrix, protease enzymes, growth factors such as platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), and cytokines that further contribute to proliferation and migration (Clowes and Schwartz, 1985; Ferns et al., 1991; Grotendorst et al., 1981; Ihnatowycz et al., 1981; Jawien et al., 1992). Fibroblast growth factor-2 (FGF-2) appears to modulate SMC migration by changing extracellular matrix (ECM)-β1 integrin interactions (Pickering et al., 1997). FGF-2 augments SMC surface expression of α2β1, α3β1 and αvβ1 integrins, thereby resulting in enhanced cellular motility through disassembly of the α-actin stress fiber network (Pickering et al., 1997).

Rapamycin, a macrolide antibiotic, inhibits SMC proliferation both *in vitro and in vivo* by blocking cell cycle progression at the transition between the first gap (G1) and DNA synthesis (S) phases (Cao et al., 1995; Gallo et al., 1999; Gregory et al., 1993; Marx et al., 1995). The inhibition of cellular proliferation is associated with a marked reduction in cell cycle dependent kinase activity and in retinoblastoma protein phosphorylation *in vitro* (Marx et al., 1995) and *in vivo* (Gallo et al., 1999). Down-regulation of the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor (CDKI) $p27^{kip1}$ by mitogens is blocked by rapamycin (Kato et al., 1994; Nourse et al., 1994). Pre-treatment of rat and human SMC with rapamycin (2 nM) for 48 hours inhibited PDGF-induced SMC migration in a modified Boyden chamber. However, acute rapamycin

treatment (6 hours) of rat and human SMC had no effect on migration, suggesting that longer exposure to rapamycin is essential for its anti-migratory actions. In support of these findings, acute 6 hour treatment with rapamycin (1-100 nM), wortmannin and LY294002 of both SMC and Swiss 3T3 cells failed to inhibit PDGF-induced chemotaxis (Higaki et al., 1996). The findings that rapamycin possesses both anti-proliferative and anti-migratory SMC properties led to the suggestion that rapamycin may have important applications in the treatment of disorders such as accelerated arteriopathy that occurs in transplanted hearts and restenosis after percutaneous transluminal angioplasty and placement of coronary stents (Marx et al., 1995; Marx and Marks, 1999; Poon et al., 1996). Rapamycin significantly inhibited neointimal proliferation in a porcine angioplasty model (Gallo et al., 1999) and reversed chronic graft vascular disease in a rodent heart allograft model (Poston et al., 1999). Recent clinical studies have implicated the importance of rapamycin in treating stent restenosis (Sousa et al., 2000).

In $p27^{kip1}$ (-/-) knockout mice, relative rapamycin resistance was demonstrated, and in rapamycin resistant myogenic cells, constitutively low levels of $p27^{kip1}$ were observed, which were not increased with serum withdrawal and rapamycin (Luo et al., 1996). These findings suggested that the ability to block $p27^{kip1}$ down-regulation contributes to the growth inhibitory effects of rapamycin. Transfection of the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor $p21^{cip1}$ was shown to inhibit the spreading and attachment of SMC to

extracellular matrices and migration in a modified Boyden chamber assay. These findings suggested that $p21^{cip1}$ is probably an adhesion inhibitor, as it prevented the assembly of actin filaments and the translocation of adhesion molecules (Fukui et al., 1997).

The present application discloses that rapamycin has potent inhibitory effects on SMC migration in wild type and p27 (+/-) mice, but not in p27 (-/-) knockout mice, indicating that the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor (CDKI) $p27^{kip1}$ plays a critical role in rapamycin's anti-migratory properties and in the signaling pathway(s) that regulates SMC migration.

Summary Of The Invention

This invention is directed to a method of preventing migration of a cell by increasing intracellular cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27 activity.

The invention provides a method of treating a subject's cardiovascular disease, which comprises administering to the subject a compound which increases intracellular cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27 activity, thereby alleviating the subject's cardiovascular disease.

The invention provides a method of inhibiting tumor metastasis in a subject, which comprises administering to the subject a compound which increases intracellular cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27 activity, thereby inhibiting tumor metastasis.

The invention provides a method of identifying a chemical compound that inhibits cellular migration, which comprises contacting cells whose migration is inhibited when intracellular cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27 activity is increased, or contacting an extract from said cells, with the chemical compound under conditions suitable for increasing p27 activity, and detecting an increase in p27 activity in the presence of the chemical compound so as to thereby identify the chemical compound as a compound which inhibits cellular migration.

The invention provides a method of screening a plurality of chemical compounds not known to inhibit cellular migration to identify a chemical compound which inhibits cellular migration, which comprises:

(a) contacting cells whose migration is inhibited when intracellular cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27 activity is increased, or contacting an extract from said cells, with the plurality of chemical compounds under conditions suitable for increasing p27 activity;

(b) determining if p27 activity is increased in the presence of the plurality of chemical compounds; and if so

(c) separately determining if p27 activity is increased in the presence of each compound included in the plurality of chemical compounds, so as to thereby identify any compound included therein as a compound which inhibits cellular migration.

The invention provides a chemical compound identified by any of the methods described herein.

The invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising (a) an amount of a chemical compound identified using any of the methods described herein, or a novel structural and functional homolog or analog thereof, capable of passing through a cell membrane and effective to increase intracellular cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27 activity and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier capable of passing through the cell membrane.

The invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of a chemical compound identified using any of the methods described herein effective to inhibit cellular migration and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The invention provides a method for preparing a composition which comprises admixing a carrier and a pharmaceutically effective amount of a chemical compound identified by any of the methods described herein or a novel structural and functional analog or homolog thereof.

The invention provides a method for making a composition of matter which inhibits cellular migration which comprises identifying a chemical compound using any of the methods described herein, and then synthesizing the chemical compound or a novel structural and functional analog or homolog thereof.

The invention provides a method of treating a subject with a cardiovascular disease which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a chemical compound identified by any of the methods described herein, or a novel structural and functional analog or homolog thereof.

The invention provides a method of inhibiting tumor metastasis in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a chemical compound identified by any of the methods

described herein, or a novel structural and functional analog or homolog thereof.

The invention provides a use of a chemical compound identified by any of the methods described herein for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating an abnormality, wherein the abnormality is alleviated by inhibiting cellular migration.

Brief Description Of The Figures

Figure 1A-D. Rapamycin potently inhibits migration in smooth muscle cells from wild type, but not p27 (-/-) knockout mice.

(A) Migration of SMCs isolated from wild type mice was determined in the modified Boyden chamber following rapamycin and FK506 treatment. Rapamycin (open bars; 1, 10 and 100 nM) significantly inhibited SMC migration, whereas FK506 demonstrated no effect (blackened bars). * $p < 0.05$ as compared to control. The inset shows an immunoblot demonstrating increased $p27^{kipl}$ levels after rapamycin (100 nM for 48 hours) treatment (lane 2) as compared to untreated proliferating SMC (lane 1).

(B) Migration of SMCs isolated from p27(-/-) knockout mice was determined in the modified Boyden chamber following rapamycin and FK506 treatment. Only at high concentrations did rapamycin (open bars; 100 and 1000 nM) significantly inhibit SMC migration, whereas FK506 demonstrated no effect (blackened bars). * $p < 0.05$ as compared to control. The inset shows an immunoblot demonstrating the absence of $p27^{kipl}$.

(C and D) FK506 competes with rapamycin for binding to FKBP12 and inhibits the effects of rapamycin on wild type (C) and p27 (-/-) (D) SMC migration.

Figure 2A-B. Lack of effect of rapamycin on murine SMC adhesion.

Wild type (open bars) and p27(-/-) (blackened bars) SMC were incubated with rapamycin for 48 hours before plating onto either fibronectin (A) or laminin (B) coated plates for 3 hours. The number of adhering cells was determined with a Coulter counter in triplicate and normalized to the number of untreated wild type cells. No significant differences were noted between treated and untreated cells.

Figure 3A-C. *In vivo* administration of rapamycin potently inhibits explant migration of SMC from wild type but not p27(-/-) knockout animals.

(A) p27 (+/+), p27 (+/-) and p27 (-/-) mice were injected with rapamycin (4 mg/kg/day) for 5 days. The aortas were explanted, and migration of SMC was quantified and is presented as the rapamycin-mediated inhibition of migration as a % of control. Rapamycin significantly inhibited migration in both p27 (+/+) and p27 (+/-) SMC; rapamycin had no effect on p27 (-/-) SMC explant migration.

(B) p27 (+/+), p27 (+/-) and p27 (-/-) mice were injected with rapamycin (9 mg/kg/day) for 7 days. Rapamycin inhibited migration in p27 (+/+), p27 (+/-) and p27 (-/-) SMC explants.

(C) p27 (+/+) and p27 (-/-) mice were injected with taxol (20 mg/kg/day) for 7 days. Taxol inhibited migration in p27 (+/+) and p27 (-/-) SMC.

Figure 4. Impaired migration-inhibitory response to C3 exoenzyme in SMC derived from p27 (-/-) knockout mice.

Migration of SMC isolated from wild type mice (open bars) and p27 (-/-) mice (blackened bars) was determined in the modified Boyden chamber following C3 exoenzyme (2 and 20 µg/ml) treatment for 16 hours. SMC derived from p27 (-/-) mice demonstrated a 25% relative migratory resistance to C3 exoenzyme.
* $p < 0.05$ as compared to control.

Figure 5. Rapamycin and C3 exoenzyme inhibit SMC migration through $p27^{kip1}$-dependent and -independent pathways.

Rapamycin (Rapa)-FKBP12 inhibits target-of-rapamycin (TOR)-mediated activation/phosphorylation of protein translation modulators 4E-BP1 (a translation initiation factor) and p70 S6 kinase (S6 is a ribosomal protein) (Marx and Marks, 1999) and prevents mitogen-induced down-regulation of $p27^{kip1}$ through an unknown mechanism (dashed lines). Rapamycin inhibits SMC migration through $p27^{kip1}$-dependent and -independent mechanisms. C3 exoenzyme, which specifically ADP ribosylates and inhibits RhoA, inhibits SMC migration through $p27^{kip1}$-dependent and -independent (cytoskeleton changes) pathways.

Detailed Description Of The Invention

The present invention is directed to a method of preventing migration of a cell by increasing intracellular cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27 activity. In different embodiments of the method, the cell is a smooth muscle cell or a tumor cell.

The invention provides a method of treating a subject's cardiovascular disease, which comprises administering to the subject a compound which increases intracellular cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27 activity, thereby alleviating the subject's cardiovascular disease. In different embodiments, the cardiovascular disease is atherosclerosis, arteriopathy after heart transplantation, or restenosis after angioplasty or coronary stent placement.

The invention provides a method of inhibiting tumor metastasis in a subject, which comprises administering to the subject a compound which increases intracellular cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27 activity, thereby inhibiting tumor metastasis.

In one embodiment of the methods described herein, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27 activity is increased by increasing C3 exoenzyme activity.

In different embodiments, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27 activity is increased by pharmacological techniques, by recombinant

techniques, or by gene therapy. Pharmacological techniques, recombinant techniques, and gene therapy techniques are well known in the art.

The invention provides a method of identifying a chemical compound that inhibits cellular migration, which comprises contacting cells whose migration is inhibited when intracellular cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27 activity is increased, or contacting an extract from said cells, with the chemical compound under conditions suitable for increasing p27 activity, and detecting an increase in p27 activity in the presence of the chemical compound so as to thereby identify the chemical compound as a compound which inhibits cellular migration. In one embodiment, the chemical compound is not previously known to inhibit cellular migration.

The invention provides a method of screening a plurality of chemical compounds not known to inhibit cellular migration to identify a chemical compound which inhibits cellular migration, which comprises:

(a) contacting cells whose migration is inhibited when intracellular cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27 activity is increased, or contacting an extract from said cells, with the plurality of chemical compounds under conditions suitable for increasing p27 activity;

(b) determining if p27 activity is increased in the presence of the plurality of chemical compounds; and if so

(c) separately determining if p27 activity is increased in the presence of each compound

included in the plurality of chemical compounds, so as to thereby identify any compound included therein as a compound which inhibits cellular migration.

In different embodiments of the methods described herein, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27 activity is detected using immunoblots.

In different embodiments of the methods described herein, the cells are smooth muscle cells or tumor cells. In one embodiment, the cells are vertebrate cells. In a further embodiment, the vertebrate cells are mammalian cells. In a still further embodiment, the mammalian cells are human cells.

The invention provides a chemical compound identified by any of the methods described herein.

The invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising (a) an amount of a chemical compound identified using any of the methods described herein, or a novel structural and functional homolog or analog thereof, capable of passing through a cell membrane and effective to increase intracellular cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p27 activity and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier capable of passing through the cell membrane.

The invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of a chemical compound identified using any of the methods described herein

effective to inhibit cellular migration and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The invention provides a method for preparing a composition which comprises admixing a carrier and a pharmaceutically effective amount of a chemical compound identified by any of the methods described herein or a novel structural and functional analog or homolog thereof.

The invention provides a method for making a composition of matter which inhibits cellular migration which comprises identifying a chemical compound using any of the methods described herein, and then synthesizing the chemical compound or a novel structural and functional analog or homolog thereof.

The invention provides a method of treating a subject with a cardiovascular disease which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a chemical compound identified by any of the methods described herein, or a novel structural and functional analog or homolog thereof. In different embodiments, the cardiovascular disease is atherosclerosis, arteriopathy after heart transplantation, or restenosis after angioplasty or coronary stent placement.

The invention provides a method of inhibiting tumor metastasis in a subject which comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a chemical compound identified by any of the methods

described herein, or a novel structural and functional analog or homolog thereof.

The invention provides a use of a chemical compound identified by any of the methods described herein for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating an abnormality, wherein the abnormality is alleviated by inhibiting cellular migration. In different embodiments, the abnormality is a cardiovascular disease or a tumor metastasis. In different embodiments, the cardiovascular disease is atherosclerosis, arteriopathy after heart transplantation, or restenosis after angioplasty or coronary stent placement.

In the subject invention, a "pharmaceutically effective amount" is any amount of a compound which, when administered to a subject suffering from a disease against which the compound is effective, causes reduction, remission, or regression of the disease. Furthermore, as used herein, the phrase "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" means any of the standard pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Examples include, but are not limited to, phosphate buffered saline, physiological saline, water, and emulsions, such as oil/water emulsions.

A "structural and functional analog" of a chemical compound has a structure similar to that of the compound but differing from it in respect to a certain component or components. A "structural and functional homolog" of a chemical compound is one of a series of compounds each of which is formed from

the one before it by the addition of a constant element. The term "analog" is broader than and encompasses the term "homolog".

This invention will be better understood from the Experimental Details which follow. However, one skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the specific methods and results discussed are merely illustrative of the invention as described more fully in the claims which follow thereafter.

Experimental Details

Materials And Methods

Reagents: Dulbecco Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) and trypsin were obtained from GIBCO (Grand Island, NY), recombinant bFGF was obtained from Biosource International (Camarillo, CA), and paclitaxel was obtained from Sigma (St. Louis, MO). Rapamycin was a gift from Dr. Suren Sehgal (Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories, Princeton, NJ).

Expression of C3 exoenzyme: C3 exoenzyme was prepared as previously described (Dillon and Feig, 1995). The Glutathione S Transferase (GST)-C3 exoenzyme cDNA (gift of Dr. Judy Meinkoth, University of Pennsylvania) was transformed into competent BL21. Protein expression was induced with 200 μM isopropylthiogalactoside (IPTG) at 32°C for 3 hours. Lysates were prepared and incubated with GST-sepharose beads for 1 hour at 4°C. The beads were washed and incubated overnight at 4°C with 3 units/ml thrombin (for cleavage of the C3 exoenzyme from the GST fusion protein), which was removed by incubating the supernatant with antithrombin-sepharose beads for 1 hour at 4°C. The supernatant was concentrated with a Centricon-10 (Amicon Inc, Beverly, Mass). Protein concentration was determined by Bradford assay and the supernatant was aliquoted and frozen in liquid nitrogen. The samples were run on SDS-PAGE and stained with Coomassie to confirm correct expression of the GST fusion protein and cleavage/purification of C3 exoenzyme before use (Seasholtz et al., 1999).

Cell Culture: The murine aortic SMCs were obtained from the explant migration experiments described below, and were subcultured in DMEM containing 20% fetal bovine serum (FBS) at 37°C in a humidified 95% air-5% CO_2 atmosphere (Kobayashi et al., 1993). The growth medium was changed every other day until 80% confluence was reached. The cells used for experiments were from passages #3-6. Verification of SMC phenotype was determined by positive fluorescent staining for α-actin and negative staining for Factor VIII antigen. Cell viability was 95% or greater as determined by trypan blue exclusion at the conclusion of each experiment.

SMC Adhesion Assay: The adhesion assay was performed as previously described (Wang et al., 1997). Murine SMCs were treated with rapamycin or vehicle for 48 hours. SMCs (5 X 10^5/ml in DMEM supplemented with 0.2% bovine serum albumin (BSA)) were loaded onto 12-well plates pre-coated with laminin or fibronectin. After 3 hours, the media containing nonadherent cells were removed, and cell numbers were determined by triplicate counts using a Coulter Counter (Model Z1, Coulter Electronics, Beds, England).

SMC migration assay: Migration was measured using a 48 well modified Boyden chamber housing a polycarbonate filter with 8 μm pores as described previously (Bornfeldt et al., 1994; Poon et al., 1996). Each membrane was coated with 0.1 mg/ml of collagen in 0.2 M acetic acid for 24 hours before each assay. For each assay, 50 ng/ml of bFGF in DMEM

was loaded in quadruplicate wells in the bottom chamber. BSA (0.2% in DMEM without bFGF) was used as a negative control. Rapamycin, FK506 or C3 exoenzyme was directly added to the growth medium for either 48 hours (rapamycin and FK506) or 16 hours (C3 exoenzyme) before the cells were trypsinized, and counted with a hemacytometer. An equal number of cells (2 X 10^5/ml) in 50 µl was loaded to the top chamber of each well. After 6 hours, non-migrating cells were scraped from the upper surface of the filter. Cells on the lower surface were fixed with methanol and stained with Giemsa stain (Fisher Scientific, NY). The number of SMC on the lower surface of the filter was determined by counting four high power (X200) fields of constant area per well. Values are expressed as the percentage of cells migrating in response to bFGF after subtraction of the negative control (DMEM + BSA). Experiments were performed at least twice using quadruplicate wells.

Aortic SMC explant migration: Wild type C57BL/6 mice were purchased from Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, Maine). The p27(+/-) and p27 (-/-) knockout mice were kindly provided by Dr. Andrew Koff of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Institute (Kiyokawa et al., 1996). The mice received one of three different treatment protocols (9mg/kg/day for 7 days, 4 mg/kg/day for 5 days, or 2 mg/kg/day for 2 days) of rapamycin via intraperitoneal (IP) injection. The control group was treated with vehicle alone (0.2% sodium CMC, polysorbate 0.25%; Sigma, St. Louis, MO). At the conclusion of the treatment protocol, the mice were euthanized with 100 mg/kg of pentobarbital, the

aortas excised and the adventitia and surrounding connective tissue were removed. The aortas were then opened by a longitudinal cut and the intima, as well as a thin portion of the subjacent media, were removed. The media were divided into 2 mm X 2 mm pieces and placed in 6 well tissue culture plates (35mm, 22.6mm diameter, Costar, Cambridge, MA) containing DMEM with 20% FBS. The culture media was changed every other day. The migration of SMC out of the explant was observed under the microscope daily following explant. The total number of cells explanted was determined for each animal's explants on a daily basis. The results in Figure 5 are presented as the mean percentage (± SD) of inhibition of migration (by rapamycin or taxol) as compared to control (untreated) for at least 4 animals from each group. The SMC phenotype was confirmed as previously described (Spector et al., 1997).

Immunoblots: Immunoblots were prepared using procedures previously described in Luo et al. (1996). SMC growing in log phase or treated with rapamycin (100 nM for 48 hours) were washed twice with ice cold phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and lysates prepared using a modified RIPA buffer as previously described (Poon et al., 1996). Lysates were clarified by centrifugation for 20 minutes at 14,000 rpm at 4°C. Protein concentrations were determined by Bradford assay with BSA as a standard (Bradford, 1976). Protein extracts (30 µg) were size-fractionated on SDS-12% polyacrylamide gels and transferred to nitrocellulose. Filters were blocked with PBS-0.1% Tween 20 and 5% dry milk for 1 hour at room

temperature, followed by incubation with a mouse monoclonal $p27^{kip1}$ antibody (F8 antibody, Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc, Santa Cruz, CA) for 2 hours. Filters were washed with PBS-0.1% Tween 20 and then incubated with a secondary antibody conjugated to peroxidase for 1 hour. Filters were washed with PBS-0.1% Tween 20; signals were detected using chemiluminescence detection system (ECL) followed by exposure to Kodak XAR film.

Statistics: Data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation (SD) of the independent experiments. Statistical significance was determined by one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Fisher's PLSD test (StatView 4.01; Brain Power, Inc., Calabasas, CA). A paired t test (StatView 4.01) was used to analyze all data. A p value of < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

The inhibitory effects of rapamycin on the migration of SMCs isolated from wild type and p27 (-/-) knockout mice were determined. In wild type murine SMC, rapamycin treatment for 48 hours demonstrated a significant inhibitory effect on bFGF-induced SMC migration (Figure 1A, open bars). The inhibition was concentration dependent between 1 nM and 100 nM, with an IC_{50} of ~2 nM. In contrast, no significant inhibition of migration by rapamycin (1 nM to 10 nM) was observed in the p27 (-/-) SMC (Figure 1B, open bars). At higher concentrations (100 nM), an approximately 35% inhibition was observed; the IC_{50} in

p27 (-/-) cells was ~200 nM, representing a 100 fold increased IC_{50} as compared to wild type SMC. Addition of rapamycin to either the upper or lower chambers immediately prior to incubation had no effect on SMC migration. FK506, an agent that binds to the same cytosolic receptor (FKBP12) as rapamycin, had no effect on murine SMC migration (Figure 1A and 1B, blackened bars). The inhibition of migration of wild type murine SMC by rapamycin (10 nM) was competitively inhibited by a 100-fold molar excess of FK506 (Figure 1C). The rapamycin-induced inhibition of migration (100 nM) in the p27 (-/-) SMC was also competitively inhibited by a 20 fold molar excess of FK506 (Figure 1D). These data indicate that the inhibition of migration was mediated through rapamycin's binding to FKBP12. Treatment of wild type murine SMC with rapamycin (100 nM for 48 hours) caused a significant increase in $p27^{kip1}$ protein levels (Figure 1A, inset); in contrast, no $p27^{kip1}$ was detected in p27 (-/-) SMC (Figure 1B, inset). Although rapamycin inhibits SMC proliferation, the differences in migration do not reflect proliferation as equal numbers of cells were loaded into the Boyden chamber. To confirm this, the numbers of cells in the upper and lower chambers after the 6 hour incubation were equal in the untreated and treated wild type and p27 (-/-) SMC. In addition, no differences in cell viability were noted between untreated and rapamycin treated SMC obtained from wild type and p27 (-/-) animals. No morphologic differences were observed between untreated and rapamycin (100 nM for 48 hours) treated SMC isolated from wild type mice and p27 (-/-) mice.

Since migration is dependent upon the adhesion of the SMC to the Boyden chamber membrane, adhesion assays were performed using fibronectin and laminin-coated plates. SMC obtained from p27 (-/-) animals demonstrated no differences in adhesion as compared to SMC obtained from wild type animals on both fibronectin and laminin coated plates. Furthermore, rapamycin treatment (100 nM for 48 hours) did not affect cell adhesion in either wild type or p27 (-/-) SMC (Figure 2).

To assess the *in vivo* effects of rapamycin on SMC migration in the p27 (-/-) animals, the ability of SMC to migrate out of the murine aortic explants and establish cell cultures was examined. Rapamycin was not added to the culture medium after the aortas were explanted. Explant migration of aortic SMC was performed using wild type C57BL/6, p27 (+/-), or p27 (-/-) mice. SMC from wild type, p27 (+/-) and p27 (-/-) migrated out of the aortic explant by day #2. In animals treated with rapamycin (4 mg/kg/day for 5 days), ~85% inhibition of migration as compared to untreated animals was observed in the wild type and p27(+/-) groups ($p<0.05$). In contrast, no rapamycin-mediated inhibition of migration was observed in p27 (-/-) group ($p< 0.05$, Figure 3A), indicating that $p27^{kip1}$ plays a critical role in the rapamycin-mediated inhibition of SMC migration. At higher doses (9 mg/kg/day for 7 days), equivalent levels of rapamycin-mediated inhibition of migration were observed in wild type, p27 (+/-) and p27 (-/-) cells (Figure 3B). At lower doses (2 mg/kg/day for 2

days), no rapamycin-mediated inhibition of migration was observed. These results are consistent with the findings obtained in the modified Boyden chamber for p27 (-/-) cells and suggests the presence of both $p27^{kip1}$-dependent and $p27^{kip1}$-independent pathways mediating rapamycin's SMC anti-migratory actions. In order to demonstrate that agents that did not perturb the $p27^{kip1}$ pathway could inhibit migration in p27(-/-) animals, wild type and p27 (-/-) animals were treated with taxol (20 mg/kg/day for 7 days) (Sollott et al., 1995). No differences in taxol-mediated inhibition were observed in the two groups (Figure 3C).

Recent data suggests that the Ras/RhoA mitogenic pathway regulates the destruction of $p27^{kip1}$. C3 exoenzyme, which adenosine diphosphate (ADP)-ribosylates and inactivates RhoA, inhibited PDGF-induced $p27^{kip1}$ degradation. These findings suggest that activation of RhoA by mitogens is necessary for degradation of $p27^{kip1}$ (Weber et al., 1997). In addition, thrombin-induced vascular SMC DNA synthesis and migration were inhibited by C3 exoenzyme (Seasholtz et al., 1999). We sought to determine whether this inhibition of migration was mediated, in part, by regulating $p27^{kip1}$ levels. SMC from wild type and p27 (-/-) animals were exposed to either 2 µg/ml or 20 µg/ml C3 exoenzyme for 16 hours, trypsinized and loaded into the upper chamber of the Boyden chamber. C3 exoenzyme significantly inhibited bFGF-mediated SMC migration in wild type cells (Figure 4, open bars). SMC from p27 (-/-) animals demonstrated a 25% relative resistance to C3 exoenzyme (Figure 4,

blackened bars). SMC that were acutely exposed to C3 exoenzyme demonstrated no inhibition of migration. These results implicate $p27^{kip1}$ as a regulator, in part, of both rapamycin and C3 exoenzyme-mediated inhibition of SMC migration.

Discussion

Rapamycin has been shown previously to inhibit rat, porcine, and human SMC migration (Poon et al., 1996). In addition, rapamycin reduces intimal thickening by 50% after coronary angioplasty in the porcine model (Gallo et al., 1999). The rapamycin anti-restenotic effect is characterized by an inhibition of the SMC response to coronary injury with a concomitant decrease in retinoblastoma protein (pRb) phosphorylation as well as an increase in $p27^{kip1}$ levels, thereby resulting in cell-cycle arrest (Gallo et al., 1999; Marx et al., 1995). The cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor (CDKI) $p27^{kip1}$ inhibits the regulatory activities of cyclin/CDK complexes including cyclinE/CDK2 by directly binding to them and, in turn, blocking the phosphorylation of retinoblastoma protein (pRb) (Kato et al., 1994; Nourse et al., 1994). Thus, $p27^{Kip1}$ is a regulator of cell proliferation; reduction of $p27^{kip1}$ protein levels during the late G_1 phase is required for cyclin/CDK complex activation and cell cycle progression in certain cell lines. The CDKI $p27^{kip1}$ is present at high levels in quiescent cells and upon mitogenic stimulation is downregulated (Kato et al., 1994; Nourse et al., 1994). Down-regulation of $p27^{kip1}$ by

mitogens can be blocked by the immunosuppressant rapamycin (Nourse et al., 1994).

The function of $p27^{Kip1}$ is clinically relevant because of the connections that have been made between the down-regulation and enhanced degradation of $p27^{Kip1}$ in colorectal, stomach, breast, and small-cell lung cancers (Steeg and Abrams, 1997). Furthermore, the regulation of the CDKI $p27^{kip1}$ plays a critical role in the regulation of SMC proliferation *in vivo*. Decreased levels of $p27^{kip1}$ in the vessel wall has been associated with increased neointimal response after percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTCA) (Braun-Dullaeus and al., 1997; Tanner et al., 1998). Angiotensin II stimulation of quiescent vascular SMC in which $p27^{kip1}$ levels are high results in SMC hypertrophy but induces SMC hyperplasia when levels of $p27^{kip1}$ are low as occurs in the presence of mitogens (Braun-Dullaeus et al., 1999). The findings disclosed in the present application suggest that agents that increase $p27^{kip1}$ levels *in vivo* may have both an anti-proliferative and anti-migratory effect.

Although the regulation of $p27^{kip1}$ can occur at the mRNA level (Hengst and Reed, 1996), most studies have supported the concept that $p27^{kip1}$ is regulated post-transcriptionally and involves ubiquin (Ub)-proteasome dependent degradation (Pagano et al., 1995). Targeting of $p27^{kip1}$ for ubiquitin is believed to involve phosphorylation of $p27^{kip1}$ by cyclin E-cdk2 complex (Sheaff et al., 1997; Vlach et al., 1997). Recently, a ubiquin-proteasome independent pathway has been described that involves proteolytic

processing that rapidly clips off the cyclin-binding domain. This ubiquitin independent processing is ATP-dependent and sensitive to proteasome-specific and chymotrypsin inhibitors (Shirane et al., 1999).

In addition, $p27^{kip1}$ levels have been shown to be regulated by the Ras/RhoA mitogenic pathway. Overexpression of a dominant negative Ras or RhoA inhibited the platelet derived growth factor (PDGF) induced degradation of $p27^{kip1}$. C3 exoenzyme, which ADP-ribosylates and inactivates RhoA, inhibited PDGF-induced $p27^{kip1}$ degradation (Hirai et al., 1997; Weber et al., 1997) and inhibited thrombin-mediated vascular SMC proliferation and migration (Seasholtz et al., 1999). In Swiss 3T3 fibroblasts, it has been shown that Rho can be activated by extracellular ligands (lysophosphatidic acid) and that Rho activation can lead to the assembly of contractile actin-myosin filaments and focal adhesion complexes (Hall, 1998). Rac, a member of the Rho subfamily, has been shown to induce actin-rich surface protrusions (filopodia); Rac can activate Rho (although in fibroblasts this is interaction is weak and delayed) (Hall, 1998). Generation of phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5-trisphosphate (PIP3) by PI 3-kinase activity is essential for receptor-mediated activation by Rac in mammalian cells and a PI3 kinase homolog, TOR2 (target of rapamycin 2) controls Rho1p activation in Saccharomyces cerevisiae (Hall, 1998; Schmidt et al., 1997). These observations suggests that the Rho GTPase family is one of the key regulatory molecules that link surface receptors to the organization of the actin cytoskeleton.

Rapamycin has not been shown to interact with the Rho GTPase family, although it is interesting that inhibition of both Rho (Hirai et al., 1997; Weber et al., 1997) and mTOR (Brown et al., 1994; Nourse et al., 1994; Sabatini et al., 1994) are both associated with increased levels of the CDKI, $p27^{kip1}$.

The extracellular matrix (ECM) plays an essential role in the regulation of cell proliferation. Human capillary endothelial cells that were prevented from spreading (either mechanically or pharmacologically with cytochalasin or actomyosin) exhibited normal activation of mitogen-activated kinases, but failed to progress through G1 phase (Huang et al., 1998). This shape dependent block in the cell cycle was correlated with a failure to down-regulate $p27^{kip1}$, up-regulate cyclin D1 and phosphorylate pRb (Huang et al., 1998). Therefore, the accumulation of $p27^{kip1}$ in cells prevented from spreading suggests that $p27^{kip1}$ could play a role in the shape-dependent cell cycle arrest produced by cell rounding. Signaling pathway components that could be responsible for transducing the accumulation of $p27^{kip1}$ include Rho, which is involved in integrin-mediated changes in the cytoskeleton tension and shape, and the integrin-linked kinase, which has been shown to reduce the inhibitory actions of $p27^{kip1}$ and to promote anchorage-independent growth (Chrzanowska-Wodnicka and Burridge, 1996; Hotchin and Hall, 1995; Huang et al., 1998; Radeva et al., 1997).

The p21 CDKI (Cip1) has been shown to inhibit SMC migration *in vitro* (Fukui et al., 1997; Witzenbichler

et al., 1999). The spreading and attachment of the $p21^{Cip1}$ transfected rabbit aortic SMC to extracellular matrices (ECM) were inhibited compared to that of control vector-transfected cells. Cip1 transfected SMC maintained a round conformation on fibronectin. Moreover, $p21^{Cip1}$ transfected SMC demonstrated significantly reduced PDGF-BB mediated migration in a modified Boyden chamber (with fibronectin coated membranes). Therefore, $p21^{cip1}$ probably acts as an adhesion inhibitor, since it prevents the assembly of actin filaments and the translocation of adhesion molecules (Fukui et al., 1997). Interestingly, our study indicates that induction of $p27^{kip1}$ with rapamycin did not affect adhesion to collagen of either wild type or p27 (-/-) cells.

The homeobox transcription factor Gax is expressed in quiescent vascular SMC and is down-regulated during SMC proliferation and vascular injury (Witzenbichler et al., 1999). Gax up-regulates $p21^{cip1}$ and inhibits vascular SMC proliferation and migration (Witzenbichler et al., 1999). $p21^{cip1}$ mediates the growth inhibitory actions of Gax; overexpression of Gax does not have anti-proliferative or anti-migratory effects in cells derived from p21 (-/-) mice (Smith et al., 1997; Witzenbichler et al., 1999). Gax was unable to inhibit the migration of fibroblasts which lacked $p21^{cip1}$ (Witzenbichler et al., 1999). Transfection of a Gax cDNA inhibited PDGF-, bFGF-, and hepatocyte growth factor-induced vascular SMC migration (Witzenbichler et al., 1999). Cell cycle arrest by either p16 or p21 is essential for Gax-induced inhibition of migration. Interestingly,

overexpression of Gax cDNA, which increases $p21^{cip1}$, had no effect on the adhesion of cells to collagen and vitronectin coated plates. Therefore, in contrast to the fibronection adhesion defect shown in cells transfected with $p21^{cip1}$, cells transfected with Gax cDNA demonstrated no collagen/vitronectin adhesion defect. However, the studies reported conflicting information regarding the effects of overexpression of $p21^{cip1}$ on SMC migration; $p21^{cip1}$ transfection of rabbit vascular SMC inhibited migration in a fibronectin coated Boyden chamber (Fukui et al., 1997), whereas $p21^{cip1}$ transfection in rat vascular SMC had no effect in a collagen/vitronectin Boyden chamber (Witzenbichler et al., 1999).

In conclusion, rapamysin and C3 exoenzyme inhibit smooth muscle cell migration through $p27^{kip1}$-dependent and independent pathways (Figure 5). This intriguing finding implicates $p27^{kip1}$ in the signaling pathway(s) that regulate both SMC proliferation and migration. Technologies (e.g., pharmacologic, recombinant and/or gene therapy) aimed at increasing $p27^{kip1}$ are expected to have dramatic effects on the amelioration of restenosis after angioplasty or stent placement, or on accelerated arteriopathy after cardiac transplantation, as well as in cancer therapy where cellular migration is a key element in tumor metastasis.

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